# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1803. [No. 661.


## Sales by Auction.

*On WEDNESDAY,*

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venduc Store, the corner of King and Union streets.*

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broad Cloths, | Irish Linens, |
| Cassimeres, | Calicoes, |
| Kerseys, | Threads, |
| Coatings, | Chintzes, |
| Halfthicks, | Bedticks, |
| Fearnaught, | Oznaburgs, |
| Blankets, | Sewing Silks, |
| Planes, | Muslin and Muslin |
| Negro Cottons, | Handkerchiefs, |
| Worsted and other Stockings, | India Cottons, &c &c. |

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Jan. 26.

## Public Vendue.

*On FRIDAY,*

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venduc Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

*A variety of DRY GOODS,*

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 26.

## *Madeira Wine.*

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18. d

*Just received,*

*And landing on Merchants' Wharf,*

A SMALL CARGO OF

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by

WM. HODGSON.

The Relations of THOMAS DILLON, late of Culpepper or Fluvanna County, in the State of Virginia, are intended to be hereby informed, that he is no more, and that some property left by the deceased is in my possession, as a CORONER of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Printers of newspapers contiguous of either of the aforesaid counties are requested to insert the preceding notice in their respective papers.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Jan 29. 3t

## *Sale of Furniture.*

On FRIDAY, the 11th of Feb. next, will be sold at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Peter Cooke, on Prince between Pitt and St. Asaph streets,

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Glass, China, &c. *Also,* two Piano-Fortes.

*To Rent*—The House in which he now lives.

Jan. 29. eo6t†

## *Mechanic Relief Society.*

THE members will please to observe that a quarterly meeting of the society will be held on *Wednesday* the 2d February, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Mott's tavern.

J. V. THOMAS, Sec'ry.

Jan. 29. 3t

## JUST RECEIVED,

*And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,*

Creme de Menthe in bottles,

| | |
|---|---|
| Creme de Noyeau | do. |
| Creme de Citronelle | do. |
| Creme D'Absinthe | do. |
| Eessence of Burgamot | do. |
| Do. of Lemon | do. |
| Do. of Thyme | do. |

Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1. d

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

*(Price 25 Cents,)*

*PITT & HIS STATUE,*

A SATIRICAL POEM.

*By Peter Pindar.*

Jan. 19. d

## NOTICE.

I AM ordered, thus publicly to call on those citizens of Alexandria, who have not paid up their corporation taxes to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the fourth day of February next, or I shall be under the necessity of publishing their names as defaulters, and their goods and chattles must be subject to immediate distress and sale, to discharge the amount of taxes due.

GEORGE DRINKER, *Collector.*

Jan. 29. d6t

## THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

*warranted 7 years old.*

ALSO,

*Sweet China Oranges,*

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19. d

## PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained, to open a school for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieson.

Jun 21 d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

*Have just received & for Sale,*

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

*They are giving Cash for*

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 23. d

## Just Received,

*And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,*

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Annifeed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hysonskin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lungee Handkerchiefs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

## *Forty Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber's Waggon, at Hildebrand's Tavern, seven miles from Frederick Town on the George Town road, on the night of Monday the 3d instant, a light chesnut sorrel STUD HORSE, eight years old, sixteen hands high, has a star and small blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a natural split in one of his hind hoofs, from the point to the hair, a long tail lately roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines to the latter, a blemish on one of his eyes, occasioned by a stroke of a whip, and is [illegible] and breechbands; had on a halter, chain and collar. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, if stolen, or *Twenty Dollars* for returning the horse to the subscriber, living on Licking Creek, Washington County Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

Jan. 27. d1w eo2w

## *To Rent,*

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18. d

## *FOR SALE,*

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

*Just received and for Sale by*

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

COTTOM & STEWART

*Have just received a large and general assortment of*

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

*Also,*

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

## *FOR SALE,*

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

De. 18. d

## *The Freeholders & Housekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,*

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court house, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,

*Town Serjeant.*

Alexandria, January 10 1803. d8F

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Owen Roberts to the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Washington, described in the plan of the city by the number eighteen, in the square number one hundred and sixty eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back one hundred and seven feet seven inches: Upon the premises is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and the lot is under a mortgage to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, subject to which it will be sold

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the said city described in the plan be Number ten, in square number two hundred and fifty-six, fronting forty eight feet seven inches upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfinished frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

*By virtue of a Deed of Trust from [illegible] to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,*

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

## *For Sale.*

A very likely Mulatto LAD, about 18 years of age, well qualified for Prgentleman's servant.——Apply to the inter.

Jan. 26 eo.

## *NEGROES TO HIRE.*

A FEW Negroes for this year may be hired of the subscriber, if immediate application is made. Among them is an excellent house servant, a cook, and washer.

WM. STEWART,

*At M'Call's Nail Factory.*

Jan. 31. d3t

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### No. X.

Thoſe who at this time ſtand forth in defence of Spain, tell us that this violation of her treaty is unauthoriſed by the ſovereign, and will doubtleſs, on being properly repreſented to him, meet with a prompt reparation. The intendant's proclamation, ſay they, ſhews expreſsly, that he has acted without the command or even knowledge of the King; and our Secretary of State has very courteouſly obſerved in his official report that "other circumſtances concur with the good faith and friendſhip otherwiſe obſerved by his Catholic Majeſty, favoring a belief that no ſuch orders have been given." We ſhall not ſtop to encounter the very extraordinary ſuppoſition that in an affair of ſo very great importance as the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and which was the ſubject of a treaty, the King of Spain ſhould not have made known his intentions for the ſpace of more than ſeven years; although he was limited for that purpoſe to the firſt three. *Credat Judæus Appella.*

But may we be permitted to aſk, what are thoſe *other circumſtances* which concur to evince this *good faith and friendſhip* on the part of Spain? Will our complaiſant Secretary of State be pleaſed to inform us whether he adverts to the marks of *friendſhip* which our countrymen have for ſo long a period experienced in the outrages committed on their perſons, and in the millions of property of which they have been plundered, from La Plata to Peru? Will he ſeek for the evidence of this *good faith and friendſhip* in the damp and killing dungeons of *Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Valparaiſo*, or *Lima?* If this gentleman would for a moment look in upon a picture of real life in a Spaniſh priſon, he would meet with a ſcene more affecting than the fancy of Sterne ever drew—— Through an iron grated window he would behold one who calls him his countryman —He would ſee him after having been ſtripped of his laſt farthing, and ignominiouſly ſcourged to death's door like the vileſt of criminals,—herd in the ſame cell with Spaniſh felons and murderers—He would behold him extended half naked on the bare planks; with his arms folded under his head as his only pillow—his body feveriſh, waſted, and meagre—his only employment that of counting over the diſmal days and nights of captivity—and he might ſee him turn a hopeleſs eye upon his country, which has abandoned him—Such has been the fate of many American citizens within the laſt fourteen months—and at this moment, many a wretch lingers out his exiſtence in ſimilar captivity, while an officer at the head of our Government, aſſures us of the *good faith and friendſhip* of his Catholic Majeſty; and while the Executive himſelf boaſts of *friendſhip abroad and peace at home*—conſoling himſelf with the belief, that while he can tell the people there is plenty of money in the treaſury, his darling popularity will never be endangered, though a portion of our fellow citizens be periſh[illegible] the rigour of confinement in a diſtant land!

Are Engliſh Sailors treated in this manner either by Spain or France? It is not a fact, that when Americans were ſuffering every indignity and oppreſſion from Le Clerc, in St. Domingo, the Engliſh received from him a treatment in every reſpect the direct oppoſite; and that this was ſo palpable that the name of an American was a ſubject of pity, and the government of deriſion, to both French and Engliſh? But Great Britain knows how to make herſelf feared and reſpected, and ſhe never fails to protect the moſt inſignificant ſeaman in her navy. Away then with the ridiculous attempt to make us believe that we are befriended and eſteemed abroad—No fact can be adduced to warrant the aſſertion.

Where then, we aſk again, where are theſe *other circumſtances* which concur to ſhew ſuch *good faith and friendſhip*, on the part of Spain, as to induce the belief that this breach of treaty is not the act of her government? But it is ſaid that humanity and ſound policy require us to attempt to ſettle the preſent diſpute by negociation before we reſort to force. Such, in every poſſible caſe, will be the language of timid and indeciſive counſils. Let us obſerve a little deference for the opinions of thoſe great and celebrated men who have reduced policy to a ſcience, and have given us maxims founded on the leſſons of experience and afforded by hiſtory.

The object in controverſy, we are officially informed by the Preſident, is now ceded away to France. We might aſk if this conduct on her part, and the keeping it entirely ſecret from **us**, was evidence of friendſhip? But we ſhall leave this topic and paſs on to another of more conſequence. Has France given any aſſurances to our government reſpecting the point in iſſue? We preſume not. Are we not then imperiouſly called upon for every poſſible precaution, while precaution may yet be of any ſervice? Or are we to deſiſt from attempting to avert the evil with which we ſeem to be threatened by two formidable powers, till it is too late to avail ourſelves of thoſe advantages now in our poſſeſſion, and which, if taken in time, may fruſtrate every dangerous deſign? In ſuch caſe we find the rule to be, that *where it is impoſſible or too dangerous to wait for an abſolute certainty, we may act on a reaſonable preſumption.* "If a ſtanger, ſays Vattel, preſents his piece at me in a wood, I am not yet certain that he deſigns to kill me; but ſhall I, in order to be convinced of his deſign, allow him to fire? What reaſonable caſuiſt will deny me a right of preventing him? But preſumption becomes nearly equal to certainty, if the ſovereign, who is on the point of riſing to an enormous power, *has already manifeſted an unlimited pride and inſatiable ambition.*" It is for the adminiſtration to judge, whether he who is now to come into poſſeſſion has or has not manifeſted an *unlimited pride and inſatiable ambition*, which promiſes neither repoſe nor ſafety to any nation whom he can once approach.

Again: "The intereſts of nations are of a very different importance from thoſe of individuals: The Chief Magiſtrate is not to be indolent or indifferent in the care of them, or from generoſity to wave his ſuſpicions. The whole nation lies at ſtake when it has a powerful and ambitious neighbor. As men are under a neceſſity of regulating themſelves generally by probabilities, theſe probabilities claim their attention in proportion to the *importance of the ſubject*, and to make uſe of a geometrical expreſſion, their right of obviating a danger is in a compound ratio of the degree of appearance and of the greatneſs of the evil threatened. If the queſtion be of an evil *eaſily ſupportable*, of a *ſlender loſs*, matters are not to be hurried; there is no great danger in delaying oppoſition to it till there is a certainty of our being *threatened*. But, if the ſafety of the State lies at ſtake, we cannot exceed in precaution and foreſight. Are we to delay the averting of our ruin till it becomes inevitable? If the appearances are ſo eaſily credited, it is the fault of the neighbor who has betrayed his ambition by ſuch indications.

"It is ſtill eaſier to prove, that ſhould this formidable power betray any unjuſt and ambitious diſpoſitions by doing the leaſt injury to another, the nation injured may avail itſelf of the occaſion, in order to reduce the ambitious power, and diſable it from ſo eaſily oppreſſing its neighbors, or keeping them in continued awe and fear. *For, an injury gives a nation a right to provide for its future ſafety, by taking away from the violater the means of oppreſſion.*

"In fine, ſhould this formidable power plainly entertain deſigns of oppreſſion and conqueſt; ſhould it betray its views by preparations or *other motions*, the neighboring nation has an unqueſtionable right to prevent it. And if the fate of war declares on our ſide, a *further right to make uſe of this happy opportunity for weakening and reducing a power dangerous to the common liberty.*"*

Here we cannot avoid bringing into view the ſituation of the ſtates of *Ohio, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, and the Miſſiſſippi Territory.* The memorial of one of them has already been preſented to Congreſs, complaining in ſtrong terms of the *violation* of the treaty on the part of Spain; and it is to be feared ſo much alive is their ſenſibility to the eſſential injury done them, that they will with great difficulty be brought to believe that they ought to ſubmit to the tedious forms of a prolonged negociation. A conſideration which ought to have no ſmal weight in the deliberations of our adminiſtration; for ſhould theſe people become too impatient of the wrong, and march to do themſelves juſtice, it would expoſe the government to merited deriſion for its want of thoſe energies neceſſary to the protection of its own mem-

* *Vattel.*

—

bers. Should ſuch an event take place it would find itſelf at once reduced to the alternative either of giving a full ſupport to this large and important portion of the community, againſt its own inclinations, and thus ſtand expoſed to utter contempt, or to leave theſe people to take their chance alone in a war, in which whether ſucceſsful or not it muſt in the concluſion, end in a diſmemberment of the empire. And it is much to be apprehended that this is an evil which will inevitably take place unleſs our adminiſtration, rejecting feeble and temporizing meaſures, ſhould adopt a vigorous policy and with becoming ſpirit and dignity, yield them that ſupport which they think they have a right to demand, & which the government will do well to conſider in time if they can ſafely refuſe.

[*To be continued.*]

*From the (Balt.)* FEDERAL GAZETTE.

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It has ever been a favorite maxim with Mr. Hay the PROTEGE of Callender, and the reſt of the "ſect," that what would be tyrannical & wicked in the national government would be conſiſtent with liberty and republicaniſm, if done by the ſtate governments. Thus, to paſs any law by the former touching the preſs, even to render its liberty more extenſive and unqueſtionable, by enabling the defendant to plead the truth in evidence, would be the height of deſpotiſm; but for the ſtate governments to be able to lay the moſt rigid reſtraints upon the preſs; to declare truth to be a libel; to impriſon all printers as perſons of *bad fame*, who dare to denounce the very plunderer upon the high way, is to be eſtimated the palladium of our rights! Such is democratic conſiſtency! Such is the doctrine of George Hay, and ſuch the THEORY of our GRACIOUS philoſophic chief!

This concluſion is fully eſtabliſhed by the conduct which both of theſe illuſtrious perſonages have adopted with reſpect to libels and the ſedition law. Both have agreed in denouncing the latter as tyrannical, and both concur in puniſhing printers in the *ſtate* courts, where the maxim is, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel."

This courſe of proceedings clearly developes the motives of that affected ſenſibility exhibited by thoſe demagogues for the liberty of individual ſtates, and thoſe pretended alarms at the aggrandizement of the national government. Set a man at the head of a ſtate government, and there is juſt about the ſame difference between his powers and thoſe of a Preſident of the United States, *conſtituionally*, as there is between the negro whipper of Virginia and the plain citizen of Connecticut, domeſtically. Let a Preſident of the United States become a ſtate demagogue, an anti-federal advocate for ſtate ſupremacy, and by his artful ſlang and flattery, get an aſcendancy over nine ſtates, and he is a more dangerous, and ten to one, a more tyrannical maſter, of the lives and fortunes of their individual *ſubjects*, and thro' them, of the whole union, than George the 3d upon his throne has it in his power to be. He has not only his ſtate partizans, but the moſt vindictive laws of the ſtate, to be his miniſters of vengeance. The ſubtlety of the thing makes it the more deteſtable. For he may cauſe an honeſt man, for having ſpoken or publiſhed the truth, to be incarcerated and declared an out-law, or, what is equivalent, a perſon of *bad fame*; and ſtill *appear* a ſtaunch republican and a loud bawler againſt a general law which ſhall cauſe *truth* to be reſpected, but wilful, malicious *lies* to be puniſhed in courts of juſtice. Awake, ariſe, fellow-citizens, and view your true ſituation. You have reſtricted the whole body of the union; the ſovereignty of the people, from paſſing any law abridging the liberty of the preſs; and yet in every ſtate in the union, under the *common law*, the truth may be a libel. Thus admitting the abſurd and anti-federal doctrine, that *a part is greater than the whole!*

Theſe reflections have been forcibly impreſſed upon our minds by a late high-handed meaſure which has been lying in embryo ſome time, and is at length aſſuming "the very form and preſſure" of a monſter, at head quarters. Orders, it is reported, have been ſent to ſeveral diſtrict attorneys to have the editors of SIX Federal prints arreſted for ſedition, among whom we have the honor to be included. Now we like this! It is *God like*, becauſe it is *Bonaparte-like*, and muſt forever ſilence thoſe ſnivellers who have falſely accuſed the *Great Mammoth* of imbecility! As far as reſpects ourſelves, however, we know the report to be premature. In one ſtate, (N. York) the mandate, it would appear, has been implicitly obeyed, and the publiſher of one of the moſt valuable prints in the union, the Balance, has been arreſted and bound over to his good behaviour, that is, not to publiſh the *truth* againſt his majeſty; for "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

On this occaſion we cannot avoid remarking the prophetic ſpirit of Mr. Harper, and the inſincerity and diſguſting ſlang of Meſſrs. Nicholas and Gallatin, when the ſedition act was under diſcuſſion in 1801. The following extracts are given from the ſpeeches of thoſe gentlemen on that memorable occaſion:

Mr. HARPER.—"We are called on, ſir, for the reaſons why this act* ſhould no be continued. I will give my reaſons moſt freely. Whether they be the ſame with thoſe which actuate the conduct of other gentlemen, I know not, but in my mind they deſerve all conſideration. I wiſh to revive this law, ſir, as a ſhield for the liberty of the preſs, and the freedom of opinion; as a protection to myſelf and thoſe with whom I have the happineſs and the honor to think on public affairs, ſhould we at any future time, be found by the imbecility or the miſtakes of any future adminiſtration in this country, to commence an oppoſition againſt it; not a factious profligate and unprincipled oppoſition, founded on falſehood and miſrepreſentation and catching at the paſſions and the prejudices of the moment; but a manly, dignified, candid and patriotic oppoſition, addreſſed to the good ſenſe and virtue of the nation, and reſting on the baſis of argument and truth. Should that time ever arrive, as it may arrive, though I earneſtly pay it may not, I wiſh to have this law which allows the *truth* to be given in evidence on indictments for libels; I wiſh to have this law as a ſhield. When indicted myſelf, for calmly and candidly expoſing the errors of government and the incapacity of thoſe who govern, I wiſh to be enabled, by this law, to go before a jury of my country, and ſay that what I have written is true. I wiſh to interpoſe this law between the freedom of diſcuſſion, and the overbearing ſway of that tyranical ſpirit, by which a certain political party in this country is actuated; that ſpirit which arrogating to itſelf to ſpeak in the name of the people, like fanaticiſm arrogating to itſelf to ſpeak in the name of God, knows neither moderation, mercy, nor juſtice; regards neither feeling, principle nor right, and ſweeps down, with relentleſs fury all that dare to detect its follies, oppoſe its progreſs, or reſiſt its domination. It is my knowledge of this ſpirit, ſir, of its frantic exceſſes its unfeeling tyranny, and its intolerable revenge, that makes me anxious to raiſe this one mound between its fury and public liberty; to put into the hands of free diſcuſſion, one ſhield againſt its darts. This ſhield, I have little doubt, will, at length, and perhaps very ſoon, be torn away; for the ſpirit of which I ſpeak, goaded by conſcious inferiority, ſtimulated to madneſs, by the envy of ſuperior talents, reputation and virtue, knows to brook no check upon its riſe, no cenſure upon its exceſſes; but I will not ſanction my own death by my own voice. I will not yield one barrier to freedom and the right of opinion, while I can defend it. I regard this law as ſuch a barrier; feeble perhaps, indeed, and ineffectual to check the progreſs of that tyrannical ſpirit which even now can ſcarce reſtrain its rage; but though feeble, yet dear to freedom, and never to be abandoned by freedom's friends. And in order to keep up this barrier to the laſt, I ſhall now, while I may, vote for the continuance of that law, which mitigates the rigor of the common law in this reſpect, and protects the liberty of the preſs and of opinion, by enacting that the truth may be given in evidence on indictments for libels againſt the government."

Mr. GALLATIN. "The reaſon now given was not to protect the government from libelous writings, but, on the contrary, the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Harper) commended and ſupported its continuance as a limitation to the powers of government, or in other words, as a protection to himſelf from what he ſuppoſes will then be in the power of the government. He ſuppoſes that he might be induced to make ſome remarks on the conduct of a future adminiſtration, and wiſhes this to protect him from what he denominates the ſeverity of the common law.

* *The Sedition Act.*

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This idea is built upon the ſuppoſition that before this law paſſed, we had a common law. On the ſubject of the law, Mr. Gallatin confeſſed himſelf not very well calculated to argue, but he could contend for facts.

" Whatever might be the opinion of ſome gentlemen as to its exiſtence, and its applicability to the crimes ſpecified in this law, he would aſk any gentleman to prove wherein the practice of our government had recognized the principle. He would take upon him to ſay that ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government, no proceſs had been iſſued, under the common law, for any libel againſt the government. Was, not this, he aſked, ſufficient to ſatisfy the gentleman that he might reſt ſafely without the aid of this law ? He ſurely can have nothing to fear."

" Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid it was at all times unpleaſant to make perſonal compariſons ; it was fortunately unneceſſary on the preſent occaſion to ſay any thing of the character of the perſons who are likely to be in power ; the time is ſo near at hand that their conduct may be left to ſpeak for them. For himſelf he would ſay, that he expected very different conduct from that anticipated by the gentleman from South Carolina. He hoped for an adminiſtration which would go very far in healing the diviſions which ſo unfortunately exiſted among us. He ſhould take much leſs pleaſure in the proſpect of change than he did, if he did not expect from it a reunion of a great part of the people of the United States, and that the time might return when we ſhould again conſider each other as brothers."

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

Arrived yeſterday, the faſt ſailing brig Ceres, Burnham, in 5 days from Savannah. By this brig we have received Savannah papers to the 21ſt inſt. from which we copy the following arrivals & clearances :

*Savannah Jan.* 18—21. Arrived ſhips Aimwell, Robertſon, Greenock ; Experiment, Earrie, Jamaica ; Octavia, Reynolds, Charleſton ; brigs Betſey & Peggy, Dunkee, Baltimore ; Traveller, Conn, Jamaica ; Beaver, Stevenſon, C. Francois ; ſch'rs Lucretia, Cutter, Barbadoes ; Victory, Bermuda ; Endeavor, Ruſſel, Naſſau ; Siſters, Leach, Salem & Beverly. Cleared, ſhips Alexander, Tilbury, London ; Preſident, Hilton, Liverpool ; brigs Neptune, Carew, Alexandria ; Smilax, Smith, Baltimore ; Polly, Clapp, Antigua ; Swift, Floyd, N. York ; ſch'rs Nuſtra Segnora, Delos Detores, Nazabat, Havanna ; Induſtry, Roſs, Charleſton ; Matilda, Remmington, Martinique ; Ocean, Roach, St. Croix.

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## Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

FLOUR.

Within the laſt eight days there has been 10059 barrels of Flour inſpected in this town.

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DIED at Colcheſter, on Saturday laſt, Col. JOHN AYERS, a diſtinguiſhed Warrior of the Catobin Indian trade, who fought bravely for our independence, as is certified by Gen. Morgan and ſeveral other officers, whoſe certificates were in the poſſeſſion of the deceaſed.

He had been on a viſit to the City of Waſhington ; on his return was taken ill with the pleuriſy and could get no further than Colcheſter. He was attended by his nephew and grandſon William Young and Ellick George, and every thing neceſſary was provided for him by the liberality of the inhabitants of the neighborhood during his illneſs. The next day after his deceaſe his body was interred after the manner of his nation and with the honors of war, attended by a large concourſe of citizens.

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*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, dated Dec* 18, 1802.

" Being preſent this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following Royal Order was tranſcribed, I ſeized the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have tranſlated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

" The Miniſter of War has communicated to me the following : " In a letter of the 15th inſt. Don Pedro Cevallos informs me as follows : Whereas his majeſty has ceded to the French Republic the colony or province of Louiſiana in all its preſent extent, and AS IT WAS HELD BY THE FRENCH WHEN CEDED TO HIS MAJESTY, I adviſe you thereof, by his Royal Order, that you make the neceſſary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, who being duly authoriſed by the government, may preſent themſelves for the purpoſe. Which royal determination I have made known to the Captain General of Louiſiana, informing him at the ſame time that it is his majeſty's pleaſure, with reſpect to the regiment of the place and the military that garriſon the province, that individuals who voluntarily wiſh to remain under his majeſty's dominion, ſhall after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havanna, where other poſts will be allotted them. Of this I adviſe you by Royal Order, that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you.

God preſerve you many years.

SOLER,
Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

To the Intendant of Louiſiana.
Madrid, July 20, 1802."

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In addition to the above we can ſtate, on the authority of a gentleman who left Paris on the 9th of October that the ceſſion was univerſally there known to have taken place, that companies formed for the purpoſe had purchaſed large tracts of land in the territory of the French government, and had opened ſubſcription books at various places in Paris, to obtain purchaſers who were to embark for, and become ſettlers in the territory.

[*Gaz. of the U. S.*]

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STATE OF DELAWARE.

DOVER, January 26.

This morning the following RESOLUTIONS were introduced to the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Clayton, which were read and adopted :

*Reſolved*, That William Hill Wells, Samuel White, and James A. Bayard, the Repreſentatives from this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, deſerve the Thanks of this General Aſſembly, and are entitled to the public approbation, for the zeal, fidelity and abilities with which they have uniformly diſcharged the truſts repoſed in them by their fellow citizens ; but more eſpecially for their able efforts to obtain a reduction of the duties on Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Salt and Molaſſes, and for their firm and well tempered oppoſition to that act of Congreſs which has violated the Conſtitution, and been ſo ſubverſive of the independency of one branch of the government of the United States.

*Reſolved further*, That this general aſſembly view with regret, the little diſpoſition ſhewn by Congreſs to relieve our Weſtern brethren from the difficulties and embarraſſments under which they labor, from the obſtruction of the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, ' by recent irregular meaſures carried on at New-Orleans' by the Spaniſh government or its agents ; this General Aſſembly, however, reſts confident, that the repreſentatives from this ſtate, in the preſent as in every other inſtance, will advocate meaſures, which will tend to preſerve the honor, and be for the intereſt and happineſs of the United States.

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Our London papers by the Surpriſe, captain Curran, are only to the 23d November. Their contents are not intereſting. On the 14th the Firſt Conſul arrived at St. Cloud from his tour through France. Orders have been given to the people of Switzerland to deliver up their arms under pain of military execution ; and patroles of French cavalry are diſperſed over the country to enforce obedience to thoſe orders ; numbers of the patriots have been thrown in priſon ; and the only hopes the Swiſs now have for freedom and independence, reſt upon the patriotiſm of the Deputies who have been ſent to repreſent them at Paris. Two demi brigades of French troops are at Helvoetſluys, from whence they are to go to Louiſiana in 15 American veſſels hired for the purpoſe, they are to be convoyed by two French frigates. Two French commiſſioners are at Amſterdam making neceſſary arrangement for proviſioning this armament, which will conſiſt of 3000 men French Funds at 53. 86.

[*Savannah paper.*

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' Madam,' ſaid a gentleman to a lady of faſhion at Brighton, on ſeeing the portrait of a youth who died for love of her, ſuſpended from her neck, ' I am concerned to ſee my old friend *hung in chains* at the place of his *execution*."

*Marine Intelligence.*

*From the Pittſburg Gazette of the 21ſt January.*

Sailed on Sunday laſt, from this place for Liverpool, in England, the brig DEAN, burthen 170 tons. She takes in a Cargo of Cotton at the mouth of Cumberland river, on freight, by Meſſrs. Meeker, Denman and Co. merchants, of Philadelphia.

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## CONGRESS
## OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 28.

Mr. Jones preſented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia reſpecting the injurious effects reſulting from a conſtruction given at the Cuſtom Houſe at Philadelphia of the 14th ſection of the revenue law reſpecting the recording and regiſtering of veſſels.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of George Maſon, a revolutionary ſoldier. The report ſtates that no proviſion appears to have heretofore been made for the allowance of penſions to ſoldiers of the South Carolina line, of which the petitioner was one ; and concludes with a reſolution that it is expedient to make proviſion by law for invalid penſioners of that line.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday.

Mr. Cutler preſented a petition from the merchants, ſhip-owners and ſhip-builders of Newburyport, praying that the acts impoſing diſcriminating duties may not be repealed.

Referred to the committee of the whole on diſcriminating duties, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis offered a reſolution for inſtructing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of ſuſpending for a limited time the collection of all debts or duties due the United States from the citizens of Tenneſſee, Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indiana and Miſſiſſippi territories.

Mr. Davis ſaid as the government had lately paſſed a law ſuſpending the payment of duties due by the citizens of Portſmouth in conſequence of a fire at that place, he thought the citizens of the weſtern country, from the peculiar ſituation in which they were placed, had as ſtrong a claim on the indulgence of Congreſs. The produce on hand was the means with which they had expected to pay debts due to the United States. Many citizens in that country were indebted to the United States. If they were puſhed by the government, while the port of New-Orleans remained ſhut, and executed for debts which they were unable to pay from an inability to ſell their produce, great embarraſſment and unaſineſs would be produced. On the other hand if an indulgence ſhould be extended, until their ports were opened, the exiſting debts could be ſecured by counter ſecurities, under the direction of the ſuperviſor, or ſuch other officer as Congreſs may authoriſe by which the ultimate payment will not be affected.—— He concluded by ſaying he was perſuaded the United States could better afford to lay out of theſe monies, than the citizens of that country could afford, under their preſent circumſtances, to pay them.

The houſe immediately took up the reſolution, and agreed to it. Ayes 58.

Mr. Mitchell made a report from the committee appointed on the ſubject of docks ; that under a law of the U. States 50,000 dollars had been appropriated for docks to be expended under the direction of the Preſident ; which ſum having, however, not been expended, had reverted to the Treaſury. The report concludes with a reſolution declaring that it is expedient to appropriate the ſame ſum for the ſame object, to be placed under the direction of the Preſident.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Mitchell, who had been appointed chairman of the committee on the Mint Eſtabliſhment, in the place of Mr. Denny (who had requeſted to be excuſed,) made an application to the Houſe to report by *Bill*. As he knew a diverſity of opinion exiſted on the ſubject, and there had been ſome diſcuſſion already about it, he had brought the propoſition before the houſe in ſuch a form as to take their ſenſe upon it. If there was a majority againſt the exiſtence of the Mint, they would now have it in their power to ſhew it by voting againſt the preſent motion. If there was, on the other hand, a majority in favour of the domeſtic coinage, it might be ſhewn by granting leave to report a bill. That the houſe might the better comprehend his meaning, he would be a little more particular. The act concerning the Mint, providing for its continuance at Philadelphia, paſſed in March, 1801, would expire on the 4th of March, 1803. That day would ſoon arrive ; and it was deſirable to have ſomething done ſpeedily, unleſs proviſion was made by law, the Mint could not continue at Philadelphia. It muſt be moved to Waſhington. Money would be neceſſary for that removal. The government now owned both real and perſonal eſtate in Philadelphia. If not occupied and employed there, legal regulation muſt be made for the ſale of it. On the other hand, if it ſhould be permitted to the committee to report, he was inſtructed to preſent a bill for continuing in operation the Mint-Eſtabliſhment in Philadelphia. By this means, the inconvenience and expence of breaking up this manufactory of money and moving it to Waſhington, would be avoided ; and the mint would be continued at work at very little more than the ordinary appropriations. He wiſhed this queſtion had been ſettled by the Houſe. The committee had been equally divided, and his caſting vote had decided in favor of making the preſent application. In the preſent want of copper coin and ſmall ſilver for change, he did not chooſe to take the reſponſibility upon himſelf, of ſuffering the mint to ſtop for want of legiſlative conſideration and aid. The houſe ought to decide upon the propriety of the general queſtion of diſcontinuance. He would however mention that if leave was granted, it was his intention to report a further continuance of the exiſting law, and an appropriation of five hundred dollars, which the director had declared to be neceſſary for purchaſing horſes, and making repairs to the machinery.

Mr. Dawſon ſpoke againſt giving leave to the committee to report by bill.

On which queſtion the houſe divided. Ayes 45 : Noes 32.

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## Public Vendue.

*On Friday next, at* 10 *o'Clock will be ſold at the Vendue Store,*
About 20 caſks
LONDON PORTER,
In Bottles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
Feb. 1.

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*For Charter to the Weſt-Indies,*

The BRIG
*EVELINA,*
Capt. Jas. Crowdhill; burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For terms apply to the Captain on board, (Merchant's Wharf) or to
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 1. d

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A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

*By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Wiliam Hunter, Jun. deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year* 1791, *duly recorded in the court of Fairfax county, made to ſecure the payment of four hundred fifty & pounds, three ſhillings & ſix pence, lawful money of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins with legal intereſt from the date of ſaid deed, I ſhall ſell at Public Auction, for ready money, to the higheſt and beſt bidder, on Wedneſday the* 16th *day of March, at* 12 *o' clock at the Coffee-Houſe in the town of Alexandria.*

All that front Warehouſe ſituated on the weſt ſide of Union Street, and built on part of the Wharf ſold by John Alliſon to William Hunter, Jun.—The Warehouſe will be ſold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaſer will of courſe be bound to remove the houſe, or buy the land of the preſent proprietor thereof. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the Warehouſe may view and examine it upon application to the ſubſcriber.

WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 1. 2awds.

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☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

## SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

*Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following*

## Valuable Medicines,

*Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.*

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

*That S. Bishop is appointed the* ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

*To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.*

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

*From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's

## GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

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| Nervous disorders, | Violent cramps in the stomach and back, |
| Consumptions, | Indigestion, |
| Lowness of spirits, | Melancholy, |
| Loss of appetite, | Gout in the stomach |
| Impurity of the blood, | Pains in the limbs, |
| Hysterical affections, | Relaxations, |
| Inward weaknesses, | Involuntary emissions, |
| Seminal weaknesses, | Obstinate gleets, |
| Fluor albus, (or whites) | Impotency, &c. &c. |
| Barrenness, | |

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

*From Dr. Weatherburn,*
*Wyth county, Virginia.*

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Fergeson, one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

*Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.*

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

*(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.*

—

*TAPE WORM.*

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

*Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.*

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

*York, January 4th,* 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite re, with very small living animals. Not one of that host of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leesburg.*

—

*Alexandria County, ss.*

PERSONALLY appeared before me, A. Faw, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, John Smith and Moses Kenny, who made oath that they were called on by Jacob Heineman to view and appraise a stray Sow, and find her to be a sandy coloured Sow, between one and two years old, marked with a crop and under keel in her left ear, and a crop and a slit in her right ear, and we appraise her to the value of five dollars & fifty cents.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1803.

A. FAW.

Jan. 20. law3t

Cash given for rags

## R. & J. GRAY

*Have lately received an Assortment of valuable* BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, by St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copper plates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt. Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Elements of the Philosyphy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, By Thomas Belsham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author, by Dr. Johnston, bound in calf and gilt. Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt. Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenside, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt. Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt. Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo. A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, L. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo. The World by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo. An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Girborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols, 12mo. The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simeon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo. Ganganelli's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo. The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo. The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollet, illustrated with copperplates, 4 vols 12mo. Letters from a Father to his Son, by Dr Aikin. The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New-York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross-roads, from actual survey The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the Life of the author. Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Furguson. The Spectator, with sketches of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes, 8 vols. 12mo. The Natural and Political History of Vermont, by Ira Allen, Esq. Major-General of the militia in the State of Vermont, illustrated with a beautiful coloured Map, 1 vol. Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, 7 vols. 8vo Gilbert's Law of Evidence, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf. Burn on Insurance. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. 8vo.

*Also, on hand, a large Assortment of*

Walkden's best British Ink Powder, for Records; Irish Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket-Books; German Flutes, Violins, Violin Strings, Bows and Bridges; a complete assortment of Latin and English School-Books, folio and quarto family Bibles, school Bibles and Testaments; Account Books of every description, Slates and Slate Pencils, Ink Holders assorted, red and black Ink; Writing Paper of various qualities, and Almanacs for the year 1803, all of which will be sold at the usual retail prices, or at a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

BOOK-BINDING carried on as usual

—

## DANIEL SMITH,

*At his Manufactory in Union street, makes and has on Hand,*

Cut Nails and flooring Brads, of a superior quality, which he offers for Sale by the cask, at the following prices:

20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8½d. do.
6d. do. at 9½d. do.
4d. do. at 10½d. do.
3d. do. at 11½d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7½d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every size, and wide and narrow Hoop Iron for Sale.

December 6. eo3t1aw12t

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## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending shortly to embark for Europe, hereby gives Notice, that he has appointed Anthony Crease and John M'Iver his Attornies, and that they are duly authorized to transact his business in his absence.

RICHARD VEITCH.

Nov. 12. 1aw

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND

VOL. III.]

Public Vend

*On FRIDA*

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold*

*Store,*

Rum in hogsheads a
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bran
Sugar in hhds. tierces and
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes an
Jugs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE,

ALSO,

*A variety of DRY*

Among which ar
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges
Elastics, blue Friezes
Calimancoes and Russel
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklen
Muslins and Muslin Ha
India Muslins and Tab
Bandanna Handkerchief
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Ha
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other
P. G. MARS
Feb uary 2.

Sales by Auct

*On SATURD*

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold a*
*Store, the corner of King*
*Streets.*

Rum in hhds. and
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatte
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barre
White and brown Soap in
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and box
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY G

—AMONG WHICH A

| | |
|---|---|
| Broad Cloths, | Irish |
| Cassimeres, | Calic |
| Kerseys, | Thre |
| Coatings, | Chin |
| Halfthicks, | Bedt |
| Fearnaught, | Ozna |
| Blankets, | Sewi |
| Planes, | Musl |
| Negro Cottons, | H |
| Worsted and other Stockings, | India &c |

THOS. PATTEN,
Feb. 2.

COTTOM & STI

*Have just received a large a*
*sortment of*

BOOK

In the different branches o

*Also,*

ALMANA

For 1803

With a general assort

Dr. Church's Patent

Which they offer wholesa
the public at very reduced

*FOR SALE*

A LIKELY NEGRO G
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer
De. 18.